

to dine with the A. — s. Would you believe it, I was fool enough to accept— and a salt fish dinner was set before me. Because I was so ill as not to have been able to enjoy my favorite repast the last time was there? (Cape Cod how I groined in spirit!) Neither my friend's wine nor his flavoured cigars could elevate me. I was about to say, in reply to a very complimentary remark, that my mind was occupied with very serious business matters—but I thought of Miss Edgeworth and was silent. I tried to smile, but I have no doubt the result was a grimace. I escaped as soon as possible, and hoped, as I left the house, that I had taken my farewell of salt fish dinner forever. But, by Jove! the end was not yet! This was about two years ago—and since then I have been invited into the acceptance of no less than seventeen invitations to salt fish dinner, which I have now the reputation of being passionately fond of! I am sure, if such a thing was possible, I should have acquired a taste for them long ago—but on the contrary, my dislike of them increases in a geometrical ratio. I have been several times on the point of feigning dyspepsia, as an excuse for declining all invitations, but the thought of Miss Edgeworth prevented me. I have prayed that I might have a slight touch of it—just enough to swear by—but my chivalric function is just as strong as that of an orator or an ancestor. I begin to think that fate itself is against me. Without doubt I am doomed for a certain time to walk the earth, during which I shall be compelled to accept invitations to eat fish dinner! They will be the death of me at length, however—I shall be found gone for good some pleasant night—the "crown" quest will not on my corpse—and the verdict will be, "died of a white lie, and the surplus of salt fish dinner on the brain."—Knickerbocker.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer of Feb. 7. ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT!

Col. Polk, President elect, in company with his wife and several gentlemen of Tennessee, arrived in this city yesterday about 10 o'clock, A. M. on the elegant steamer "Pike No. 7," under the escort of a committee of gentlemen from Louisville and another of this city. The Pike was escorted to the landing by steamers Swifts, Mail, Simon Kenton and West Wind, all abreast, and crowded with an immense mass of people, the whole presenting a very animated and imposing appearance. At the wharf stood in waiting a great multitude of the people, headed by the military, who were out in grand display, and when the President, inside himself conspicuous on the boat, greeted him with loud applause. From the boat the President was escorted through some of the streets of this city to the "Hercules House," where rooms had been prepared for him by the committee of reception, and where he was addressed by Judge Reed in a brief and appropriate speech, welcoming him to the hospitality of the city, and congratulating him upon the result of the great political issue which had been decided in his election, to which Mr. Polk responded, in a manner concise and pleasing, and in substance quite appropriate. Mr. Polk's appearance here, his address, his reception by the people who crowded to see and welcome him as their Chief Magistrate, has excited a happy influence upon all parties, that we hope will be cherished.

We should have said that at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the City Council, with the Mayor, Speaker, and their organs, waited upon Col. Polk at his room and tendered him the hospitality of the city, in a brief and pertinent address, to which he responded in proper spirit.

His arrival here was some 24 hours in advance of the anticipated period, which disappointed thousands of an opportunity they desired to embrace of exchanging congratulations, but still in display of numbers and in good feeling the scene that was presented exceeded anything of the kind ever before witnessed in this city.

During the afternoon and in the evening (at about 9 o'clock Col. Polk continued to receive the visits, at which hour he departed for Wheeling in the Steamer "Mail," accompanied by a deputation from Louisville and another from this city.

Reports from above of there being so much ice running as to impede and possibly to entirely stop navigation above Portsmouth, had reached here during the day, and Col. Polk's friends from Columbus, who had been deputed by the people there to proceed to this city and escort him to the Capitol of the State, had some hope of their desire being gratified; but many who were experienced in navigation gave it as their opinion that it would still be open, and Col. Polk consulting the comfort of his lady, who was greatly fatigued, decided on the latter alternative.

Having, since writing, been furnished with a copy of Judge Reed's address and a synopsis of Col. Polk's reply, we direct the attention of the reader to them below:

Sir:—In the name of the thousands around you, I welcome you to this city of Cincinnati. We welcome you as the President elect of the United States—as the President of the whole people. We tender you our hospitality. We tender you more—the sincere respect of honest hearts, for the devotion of your past life to the cause of right, of truth and human freedom. As men we have been sympathizing with you in a common cause for the great and sacred end, our welcome is mingled with exultation for the triumph of truth and of the spirit and

genius of our free institutions. The women of the land, sir, who, in the day of trial and the hour of triumph, are wise to encourage and restrain—who are full of lessons of severe virtue and unbounded patriotism—tingle their chastened and pure joy, as they perceive in our victory a strong hope and certain assurance of good brightening over the prospects and fortunes of the country. But let no one suppose we exult over the broken hopes and disappointed feelings of those who differed with us. For them we have the love and charity of brothers, but our success we regarded as necessary to the welfare of the country, and for the maintenance and assertion of those great and sacred principles won and consecrated by the blood of the father of the Republic.

Sir, we exult because those great and fundamental questions, which have divided our people and so deeply troubled the country—which, like the indications of nature, that sometimes from a far off portend some great and fearful change and fill the heart with solemn apprehension and awe—have been made, and quietly and peacefully disposed of and settled by the legitimate expression of the will of the people; and that the moral power of a free people asserted in governing themselves, has rekindled every where throughout our political system the light of hope and the sunshine of confidence and peace.

We regard it, sir, as having been settled that the Constitution of the United States shall be strictly construed. That the powers and duties conferred and imposed by that instrument are to be found in its letter as written, and not the cunningly devised theories of subtle and ingenious men, who would parrow its construction here and stretch it there, until it should become a mere thing of expediency—the bantling of policy, instead of the fixed decree of a free people, defining rights and powers and imposing duties. That the general government and the States have each their own sphere of action and power. That the States are to be respected in all their rights,—as well those that are sovereign and inherent as those guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States,—and that the peculiar institutions of some, the result of compromise, shall remain undisturbed—subject only to the action and power of the States in which such institutions exist.

That there shall be no National Bank to plunder the people, and sap the foundations of our liberties. No assumption of the State Debts, in violation of the constitution to bribe and break down the spirit of the States. No distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, but that the public domain—the purchased blood, shall forever remain to be held and applied by the general government for the good and common benefit of the whole Union. That there shall be Revenue Tariff only—and within that limit such incidental protection as may be fairly extended to agricultural, manufacturing, commerce and other interests, without injury to any particular class of the community, and such as shall not operate unequally and oppressively upon any particular portion of the Union.

That Texas shall be annexed to the Union—that the Lone Star which sheds its light over kindred blood, kindred manners and kindred institutions, shall, if the people of Texas choose, be added to the glorious constellation of the United States. That our right to Oregon be asserted and maintained. That the naturalization laws shall not be altered as to extend the line of admission to citizenship, but that our country shall still remain the asylum for the down trodden from all parts of the earth, and that the same liberal policy which has heretofore existed in reference to all who have sought our shore shall still be pursued.

These great questions have been made and settled, with many other great principles of human liberty, benevolence and charity to man always reasserted in every triumph of democracy. That government was made for man and not man for government. That there shall be equal rights, equal law, and equal protection to all. No monopolies, no special privileges but that the poor and the rich, the weak and the strong, and all alike shall be equally secured in all the rights of liberty, of conscience, and of the acquisition and possession of property. That the people have the full right to adopt their own form of government and to alter and modify it, to promote their own welfare and happiness, which better principles has in one instance in our Union been fearfully violated, to the shame of the perpetrators, and can only be contemplated to use the mildest form of expression with the deepest humiliation and sorrow.

We want no government of hollow splendor, based upon a ruined and oppressed people; but a government that rises into majestic grandeur, as the expression of pure and free men, conforming their principles of action as a community to the laws of God, of conscience, of good faith, of truth, of honor and all the noble virtues which adorn and dignify the human character.

In your election we feel that these principles and views have been recognized and confirmed as controlling the practice and policy of the government. Sir, we mingle our welcome with the triumph of these great truths. We welcome you as the man on whom the people have conferred the highest office within their gift, from a confidence growing out of the history of your past life—that you would administer the government, so far as your duties were concerned, with wisdom, prudence, firmness and

piety. Your election was the triumph of principle, and you have the peculiar and distinguished honor to have been called to the high office to which you have been elected, from a knowledge that your whole life has been identified with those principles which a majority of the people regard as connected with the prosperity, the honor, the glory and indeed the very existence of our Republic. You have been chosen as the representative of these principles, and we know that so far as within your power, you will carry them into exact and specific execution. We welcome you as the friend of that renowned man, whose life now sinks in a sun of glory, reflected from a thousand acts of wisdom and courage, of undying patriotism, and a devotion of a life to the cause of his country and human rights. But whilst the thousands present welcome you with full glad hearts, may the increase of gratitude rise to that God who has covered us with blessings and ever watched over and preserved the Republic. May we all amid the feelings of joy and triumph remember that our victory imposes renewed obligations, to give increased brightness to that glorious example of free government, which the father of his country proudly hoped might recommend itself to the adoption of the whole human race.

Sir, permit me to introduce you to all this people—to the old, sterling, well tried, veteran democracy of Hamilton county—to all now present—to offer you welcome and respect.

Mr. Polk not having an opportunity to furnish a copy of his remarks, the reporter is compelled to give a synopsis from memory.

He responded to the address of the Chairman of the committee in a brief and eloquent manner, expressing the most unfeigned, heartfelt satisfaction in being welcomed as the President of the whole people, and approving in general terms of the views and principles contained in the address.

He referred to the distinguished honor conferred upon himself, that devotion exhibited in the history of his past life, to those great and sacred principles necessary to be observed to preserve our free government in its original purity and to advance its true prosperity, honor and glory, to give perpetuity to its existence.

He said that the great principles involved in his election should be strictly observed in his administration, and invoked the God of nations, who had ever watched and protected our Republic, to aid him with wisdom in the discharge of his duties. He referred in grateful terms to the warm-hearted reception extended him by thousands around him, and pledged the history of his past life, that no effort on his part should be spared to carry into practice the true principles of our free government, and promote the true prosperity and happiness of the whole people.

From the Ohio Statesman. HOT FOR OREGON!

The following letter furnished us for publication by Mr. Peck, will be found to contain information of great interest. The letter is from Capt. Adams, of Missouri, who has charge of the company collecting at Independence, to leave in the spring. It is probable that there may be from two to 3000 emigrants leaving for Oregon, in May next, through the pass of the Rocky Mountains.

Independence, Mo.,
January 15, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—The Postmaster at this place handed me your letter, to which I most cheerfully reply.

The Emigrating company which will start from this place next spring for Oregon, from present indications, will exceed any prior one. It is desirable that all the emigrants should rendezvous in this place or vicinity, by the middle of April next, that arrangements can be made for a thorough organization, so that we may start by the 1st of May. We would advise emigrants not to load their waggon with more than 2000 pounds. As to furniture, take none—and you had better sell your leather beds, and take in their place a good supply of blankets and quilts. Take no crockery—but rather tin ware. With respect to provision stores, let a good part be flour in the shape of pilot bread.

If you should take an over supply of coffee, tea or sugar, they can always obtain an excellent price for them at the different points we pass.

All working cattle, mules and horses should be provided with extra shoes. Loose cattle can be driven to advantage, as the country through which we pass is capable of sustaining countless numbers of stock. Large crowds generally move on, but we can easily go through, even to the Pacific in four months. The distances we shall travel are nearly as follows:

From Independence to Fort
Laramie 750 miles.
Fort Laramie to Fort Hall 550
Fort Hall to Wallawalla 450
Wallawalla to Vancouver 250

Every man should be provided with a good rifle, 6 lbs. of powder and 12 lbs. of lead. The best size bore for rifle is 40 to the pound. This size will easily kill Buffalo, but a smaller calibre would be better suited to the game west of the Rocky Mountains.

Take provision for four months, and make liberal calculations, since a prairie appetite differs much from a civilized one. It would be well for several persons, as they can agree, to constitute a mess. Each mess to be provided with a tent and cooking utensils. This arrangement will add much to comfort and con-

venience. Mules are much better to endure this trip than horses, though a horse is very useful in running Buffalo. A horse to be used in hunting, must be kept for that express purpose. If you drive loose cattle, you need not carry so much salt provision, for you will always have on hand fresh meat. I have now answered all your questions, though in rather desultory style. I will now in a laconic manner, speak of Oregon. In climate, Oregon is similar to the Carolinas. In a commercial point of view, her position is as good as the New England States.

Her agricultural resources, and water powers are superior to those of the Yankee States. The fertile valleys of many of her streams are equal to our richest soil.

In much haste, respectfully yours,
T. M. ADAMS.

Mr. SAMUEL PECK, P. M. Soubury Ohio.

P. S. The necessary outfit can be purchased as cheap here as elsewhere.
T. M. A.

THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, FEB. 18, 1845.

CONGRESS.—Feb. 13, the bill providing for extending the jurisdiction of the United States Government over Oregon was passed—yeas 140, nays 59.—It embraces the Territory west of the Rocky Mountains extending from 42 to 54 degrees and forty minutes of north latitude along the Pacific Ocean—and provides for giving Great Britain twelve months notice of the cessation of joint occupation, according to treaty stipulation.

The Senate is still occupied with the postage bill—the franking privilege being the principal subject of discussion.—Mr. Archer, from the majority of the committee on foreign relations, reported on the 4th inst. against the annexation resolution from the House. Mr. Buchanan gave notice of his intention to make a minority report.

Mr. Benton has introduced into the Senate a new bill for the annexation of Texas. In the House on the 5th the bill to provide for reducing and grading the price of public lands in favor of actual settlers, was laid upon the table by a vote of 103 to 91.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE MONSTER BANK BILL was on Monday of last week, ordered by the House to a third reading on the next day, when it was doubtless passed. A few amendments not materially changing the bill, were made by the House, which have, probably ere this, been concurred in by the Senate. If so, the bill is now a law.

Feb. 10. The Senate passed the bill to repeal the law prohibiting blacks and mulattoes to testify in Courts of justice against white persons. The vote on its passage was yeas 17, nays 16.

MEXICO.—It seems more difficult lately to get correct news from Mexico than from any other part of the world. By advices from Vera Cruz to Jan. 14, it appears that Santa Anna had not yet been taken prisoner. He had besieged Puebla and made several attacks upon the city.—In the last attack he made, he was repulsed with the loss of eight hundred men. He then sent off Commissioners to Mexico to treat for peace. He also published a proclamation, stating that he had suspended hostilities, &c. It is said that his army is reduced to about 4,000; while 10,000 good soldiers under General Bravo and Paredes are marching against him. The following paragraph contains the latest report from Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, Jan. 14, 1845.—In the course of the night, we learn by an express from Jalapa, that Santa Anna has commenced besieging Perote, and that neither Bravo nor Paredes had left Puebla on the 12th instant and even among the most sanguine friends of the movement against Santa Anna, it is believed there is an intrigue going on to save him and his officers, which will be the forerunner of a fresh outbreak that will cost an immense deal of bloodshed.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—On Wednesday morning the 5th instant fire commenced raging in a block of buildings at the corner of Spruce and Nassau streets New York, which destroyed the Tribune newspaper office, belonging to Messrs. Greely & McElrath the periodical depot of Mr. W. H. Graham—the bookseller and stationer's establishment of Jansen and Bell—the liquor store occupied by Mr. Kennedy, and the German printing office of the Deutsche Schnellpost. Messrs Greely & McElrath were insured for \$10,000. Their establishment was valued at \$23,000.—The Deutsche Schnellpost was insured for but a small amount. There was no other insurance of consequence on the

property destroyed. The origin of the fire is attributed to the negligence of a boy in the Tribune office while kindling a fire.

Snow Storm.—On Tuesday the 4th instant, a violent snow storm commenced at New York city, and continued all that day and till the next morning, the wind blowing a strong gale all the time, and filling the air so thick with the snow that at times a person could not see to the distance of two rods. When the storm ceased on Wednesday morning, the snow was heaped up in the streets to the depth of three or four feet, and it was estimated by the Journal of Commerce that 50,000 men and boys were employed in and about the city clearing away the snow from the houses, pavements and roads. The unfinished walls of twenty three houses in one block, owned by Commodore De Kay, were blown down, and several vessels along the coast were much injured, and some are reported ashore.

A New Move.—It will be seen, by a notice in another column, that some of our eastern citizens desire to give away a portion of our county to Clermont, and to move Georgetown to Russellville. It is said that town lots in Russellville are already in great demand.

The votes for President and Vice President were counted in Washington city on Wednesday the 5th inst. and James K. Polk and George M. Dallas were declared elected.

FIRE AT ALBANY.—The New York Herald of the 6th instant says:—We learn from Messrs. Livingston & Co.'s Express, that an extensive fire was raging at Albany as the Express left for this city. It was supposed to have originated in the Knickerbocker Hall, situated on the east side of Broadway, between the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank and the City Hotel, and had already consumed several large buildings occupied by the following merchants:—

G. C. Treadwell, fur store.
Chapman & Sargent, tobacco store.
Bleeker & Bogart, hardware.
Knickerbocker Saloon.
Carpenter & King, merchant tailors.
Boston Clothing Store.

It was hoped that by the efficient and prompt exertions of the Albany firemen, the further progress of the fire had been stopped. No damage had been done to the Bank or the City Hotel.

Gen. Cass has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Michigan, in place of Mr. Porter, whose term expires on the 3d March next.

A full account of the reception of President Polk at Cincinnati will be found in our columns of to day.

THE WHIG TIN-PAN HAS AGAIN DECREED IT.

When the odious bank bill passed the Senate, its monstrosities and dangerous provisions had been so thoroughly exposed and laid bare by the Democratic members of the Senate, that there was a relinking among some of the whig members of the House of Representatives, and intimations were thrown out that the bill would be remodelled before it could pass the House. But the crews of the "Tin Pan" were again brought into requisition. Mr. Kelley set all his creatures to work, and the crowd of hungry bank communists who throng the Halls of the Legislature, made a regular set upon the whig members of the House, until they have all been whipped and coaxed into the traces. It is now settled that this monstrous bank progeny of the corrupt whig tin-pan is to become the law of the land. It is with deep humiliation that we make this announcement. The bank plunderers have triumphed over the people. Whether the people of Ohio are to remain a free people, or become the vassals of a corrupt paper feudal system—whether we are to have a republican government, or a swindling bank aristocracy in Ohio, is now the great and alarming question. Let the ocean of alarm be sounded to the remotest quarters of our State. Let the struggle of the people to be free be commenced in due time, and in a manner becoming the occasion.

Statesman.

NEW MOVE ON THE TEXAS QUESTION.

Mr. Benton has stepped forward with a proposition in the Senate to bring Texas into the Union, which seems to do away with enough of the objections heretofore made to the other propositions to ensure its adoption. Such seems at least to be the legitimate conclusion to be drawn from the tenor of the speeches made by all parties. We should greatly rejoice if there could yet be perfect harmony of action on the matter, so as to ensure its speedy adoption. The Senate should act promptly, to give the House time to concur. More hereafter.

Statesman.

Notoriety is a curious fancy; a desire of obtaining it, false ambition; the wise man's detestation; the honest man's disgust.

Annexation Convention 2nd.—William L. Garrison figured largely in the Boston Anti Texas Convention. He said:

"If Texas was annexed, then this Convention would be of one mind—the Union would be subverted—it would cease to exist—the law of annexation would be null and void,—and the question was, what, then, shall we do?"

We would answer that question this way. Get to a cordage store as soon as possible, and then go out and hang yourself.

He proposed that the Convention should resolve that, "when the President issued his proclamation declaring Texas a part of this Union, then, the Union of 1789 being dissolved, the several States of Massachusetts be called upon to send delegates to a convention to form a new Union."

Did the Hartford Convention itself contain such a fanatic twill, or one more worthy of pity?

A Reverend May was alike intemperate in his folly. He said that the action he would propose for this Convention would be to declare that if Texas be annexed, we shall consider the Union as dissolved, and in carrying out this action, we must meet the solemn crisis like men and Christians—some becoming martyrs to the cause of liberty, and others making a trial in self defence with the sabreholers. (Here there were loud cheers.)

A Mr. Child became very valiant, and was even desirous of saving the Constitution! He was for repealing Annexation, if it was consummated.

Other fanatics.—All of them, including the above, were whigs—were for pledging Massachusetts against the Union, if Texas were annexed, and united in an address avowing the spirit of such a purpose.—Cin. Enquirer.

The recent rise in the water course of Georgia and Alabama was remarkably great and sudden. The Alabama river at Montgomery, rose some 25 feet or more. Many accidents are reported as having occurred. A fine horse and his rider, a boy belonging to Col. Hayne, of Montgomery, were swept away from the wharves in that city, and both drowned. Several valuable teams from the country were lost in floods which have inundated the roads. The damage on some of the plantations has been extensive. In the meantime boats of the largest class are running with full freights.

GOLD OF RUSSIA.

The increase of the production of gold from the Siberian mines in Russia has been wonderful. The following table exhibits it in round numbers—in pounds avoirdupois:

1830	200 lbs.
1831	800
1832	2400
1833	4000

ALABAMA.

The Legislature of Alabama adjourned sine die on the 27th ult. A bill was passed for winding up and settling the affairs of the State Bank and its branches. The debtors are required to pay up in annual calls of 33 1/3 per cent., and the plans of the several branches in to be destroyed, which was done on the 30th ultimo.—The plates of the principal bank note at New York, and will be destroyed as soon as procured.

STEAMER SUNK.

The following is from the Nashville Union:

On Sunday night the Steamer Emma, P. Kennedy, master, struck a snag at seven-mile island, thirty miles from New Orleans, and sank in a minute, and floated down about five miles, within the vicinity of the Three-mile ferry, where the passengers and crew were taken off by the three mill-erries. "No lives lost," but one negro missing, supposed that he made his way to the shore. Immediately after the sinking the passengers and crew aboard, the boat capsized and sank, and the forward part of her hurricane deck in the water, which renders her a total loss. The Emma was owned by Captain Kennedy and Mr. Michael McHenry, of this place. No insurance.

THE COMET.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The new comet is easily seen by the naked eye, from seven to nine o'clock, in the south west. Above the planet Jupiter, (which is now very bright in that part of the heavens,) and some distance to the left, may be observed a group of stars, forming an irregular quadrilateral figure, directly under which about half way to the horizon, the comet may be seen, presenting a dim misty aspect, resembling a dark speck of fog."

Another account says:

"The new comet is about 10 deg. south of the constellation of the Whale. It is now moving about 3 deg. E. N. E. It is visible to the naked eye after twilight in the evening to a faint white cloud, in S. S. W., about 15 degrees high. It differs from all other comets on record, except that of 1823, in having two tails, one reaching from the comet towards the sun, and the other in a opposite direction. They may be seen in a good summer's night glass."

NEW YORK STATE OFFICERS.—The legislature of New York, on Tuesday elected Nathaniel S. Benton, of Herkimer, Secretary of State; Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller; Wm. R. Rouse, of Madison, Treasurer; John Van Buren, of Albany, Attorney General; Hugh Halsey, of Suffolk, Surveyor General; Henry Storms, of Montgomery, Commissioner of the State; and William C. Rockwell, of the University.—Balt. Sun.